principal officers of the mints and assay offices, each of them discussing the objects of the bill. No bill, he said, had ever been more fully discussed than that, and yet his friend, Mr. Morrill, and himself, who had the charges for coinage, were constantly denounced as conspirators, while the Senators from the Pacific coast, all of whom voted for it, posed as victims. He had thought it necessary, he said in closing that subject, to trace down the lie, not only for himself but for all others engaged in

that legislation.

Coming back to the question of the bill, he said that the result of free coinage would be to demonetize gold and to cause gold to be hoarded or exported. The free coinage of silver would be a reversal of the established policy of the government from the beginning. It would limit the coinage to a single metal, and that silver. As sure as fate silver would—with free coinage of silver—be the only standard of money in the United States. The pound-sterling would be worth \$6 instead of \$4.82, and the American dollar would be, as in Continental times, worth three English shillings,

In conclusion, Mr. Sherman said that he would vote for any measure that would, in his judgment, secure and maintain a bimetallic standard—one that would not demonetize gold nor cause it to be hoarded or exported, but that would establish both gold and silver as a common standard, at a fixed ratio not only in the United States, but in all the nations of the world. This was no time for a radical change of public policy, which seemed to have no motive except to reduce the burden of obligations freely taken—a change that was likely to impair the public credit and to produce disorder and confusion in all monetary transactions. Others might reason for the change; but he preferred to stand by the standards of value that had the approval and sanction of every party which had ad-ministered the government since its begin-

Mr. Teller congratulated himself and the country that the mask was off the faces of the so-called silver party, which had paraded before the Senate the finance committee's bill. If there had been any question as to the attitude of the distinguished Senator from Ohio before he had got up, no one who had listened to him could doubt it. now. He [Mr. Sherman] was for a high standard, and that standard gold. He was for the abandonment of silver as a money metal, leaving it to be used only as a subsidiary coin. He [Mr. Tellar] welcomed the issue. The people of the United States onid be glad to know that the so-called silver party—the men who had heretofore been avowed goldites—had resumed their

Mr. Stewart gave, from his point of view, a resume of the legislative proceedings which had resulted in the demonetization of the silver dollar in 1873. He declared that the amendment that demonstrized silver was never read in either house. It was simply referred to in the conference report as amendment No. 6, so that no Senator or member knew what he was voting for.

Mr. Sherman produced the original bill of 1878 from the files of the Senate, kept by Mr. McDonald, the chief clerk of the Senate, to show that not only was the amendment read and voted on in the Senate, but that it was amended on his [Mr. Sherman's] motion, and that when the conference committee considered the disputed section it was again amended in conference.

Mr. Stewart persisted in his assertion the amendment had not been and argued, and that, at all events, the people ought to have a new trial for a mistake, if not for cause. They now asked for a restoration of silver, and they were told that it would disturb the settled financial policy of the world. A settled policy, established as that was, ought to be disturbed. It ought not to be

Mr. Sherman expressed his regret that a United States Senator, when he was thus convinced and had the testimony before him, did not say, frankly and fairly, that he withdrew every charge of impropriety. Mr. Stewart said he had been charged with being present when the transaction took place; and yet he was to be denied the right of exonerating himself by giving the printed record. He had not sought to re-fiect on the Senator from Ohio, but to de-

fend his own honor. Mr. Aldrich said that not only had Mr. stewart voted on the amendment, but he had actually spoken upon the two sections of the bill, one of which prohibited any silver coinage but half dollars, quarters and dimes, and the other of which provided that no deposit should be received for silver coinage. How could the Senator say after that that he did not know that silver was

The silver bill went over without action. Senator Evarts, from the library commit-tee, reported the Senate bill appropriating \$30,000 for a monument in Washington city to Capt. John Ericsson, invetor of the Monitor. Placed on the calendar.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The Senate bills granting pensions of \$50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson and to the widow of Commander Win-

slow, of the Kearsarge Mr. Blair introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of alcoholic liquors to Africa and islands of the Pacific ocean Referred. The Senate then adjourned.

THE NEW HOUSE BILL

Introduced and Time of Debate Fixed Amid Protests from the Minority.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-When the House opened this morning Mr. McKinley of Ohio, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that the House shall proceed immediately to the consideration of House Bill 5381 (the silver bill), and that the consideration shall continue until Saturday at 3 P. M., when the previous question shall be considered as ordered. The previous question having been ordered on the resolution, forty minutes' debate was allowed. Mr. Blount of Georgia had no objection to the time limited for debate, but he was informed that the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and meaures would be allowed to offer all the amendments which were admissible under the rules of the House. When these were offered there would be left no opportunity to the minority to offer any amendment. There would be given no opportunity on the part of the minority to ask the House to vote on the free coinage of silver. At the Republican caucus last night there had been much discussion, and it was necessary to whip in the friends of free silver by means of this resolution. It is a wicked, shameful outrage on the minority. There were many men on the other side of the chamber that would vote for free silver, but for fear of the President. The President was in accord with the Secretary of the Treasury, and both were in accord with Wall street. In the presence of the President, and the enemies of free coinage, the Republicans who favored free silver were driven to trampling down the rules of the House. It was a humiliating sight to an American citizen. If the majority and the President yielded to the money power, the masses of the people would hereafter dictate and en-

force legislation in their interests. Mr. Bland of Missouri said that there was no doubt but that a large majority of the House was in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. In order to prevent that fact from appearing on the record, it was proposed to gag every Democrat in the House, and many of the Republicans. Every gentleman who voted for this resolution voted against free silver. The man who had not manhood and independence enough to

stand up against this gag rule was an unfit representative. Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that the resolution was simply a proposition that under the rules of the House the House should proceed at once to consider a bill of great interest to the country. The minority could offer every amendment to the bill that they could under the general rules. The minority, which was now clamoring for free coinage, had held the riouse in the had passed no bill for free coinage. They could not now fool the country, or even fool

themselves. Mr. Springer of Illinois said that a Democratic House had passed a free coinage bill, that the Senate had limited it, and that the House had been obliged to accept that limitation. It had been vetoed by President Hayes and passed over his veto. He wanted to call the attention of the countricts the feat that the situation was this

nounced the action as one intended to pre-

vent the representatives of the people from carrying out the will of the people.

Mr. Williams of Illinois said that the resolution was intended to prevent a majority from legislating. He appealed to members on the other side who favored free coinage to stand by the interests of

their people.

Mr. McKinley said that the resolution was intended to give the House of Reprewas intended to give the House of Representatives an opportunity to pass some silver legislation and give the country a silver bill which would be in perfect response to the general sentiment of the country. It was to give the House an opportunity to pass a bill which would take all the silver bullion of the United States and utilize it for monetary purposes. It was to give to the people not \$2,000,000 a month, but \$4,-500,000. If gentlemen on the other side wanted to vote on free silver, they could move to recommit with instructions to the committee to report back a free-coinage clause. Gentlemen on the other side could not have been very anxious for free coinage, when for four years they had never even brought in a bill from their committee. Talk about throttling the will of the majority by the minority. Why, one man at the White House had silenced the majority in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. A single man, elected to execute the laws and not to make them, had commanded the majority to be silent, and it

was silent. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 120; nays, 117. The Republicans, who voted in nays, 117. The Republicans, who voted in the negative were Mesers. Anderson of Kansas, Bartine, Connell, De Haven, Featherstone, Funston, Kelly, Morrow, Hermann and Townsend of Colorado. No Democrats voted in the affirmative. Mr. Blount of Georgia changed his vote to the affirmative, and moved a reconsideration. Mr. McKinley moved to lay this on the table. Agreed to—124 to 118. Messrs. Featherston and Vandever, who voted with the Democrats on the first question, voted with the Republicans on the motion to table.

table.

The bill having been read, Mr. Conger of Iowa offered the caucus bill as a substitute. It is as follows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of \$4,500,000 worth of fine silver in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury gotes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denomina-Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of tions, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in ac-

cordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and, when so redeemed, may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes, and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipu-lated in the contract, and shall be receivable for ustoms, taxes and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. Provided, that upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his dis-cretion and under such regulations as he shall prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value, at the market price thereof on the day of exchange, to the amount of such notes presented.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portions of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seignlorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the meth ods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or de-

ductions, if any, to be made. Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb. 28 1878, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than two million dollars nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver

bullion, is hereby repealed. Sec. 6. That whenever the market price of silver, as determined in pursuance of Section 1 of this act, is \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be lawful for the owner of any silver pullion to deposit the same at any coinage min of the United States to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit, as provided in the

act of Jan. 18, 1837. Sec. 7. That upon the passage of this act th balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks, for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treas-ury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemp tion; and upon the certificate of the Comp troller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him, and that they have been destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as "national bank notes redemption account." but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under Section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep, in lawful money, with the Treasurer of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the bal ance remaining of the deposits so covered shall at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as "debt of the nited States, bearing no interest." Sec. 8. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

Mr. McComas of Maryland moved to amend the substitute by adding to Section 6 the words "And the purchase of silver bullion shall be suspended while it is being so deposited for coinage.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois offered an amend ment to the criginal bill, providing that it the net amount of silver bullion received shall be less than \$2,000,000 in any one month, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the succeeding month, purchase a sufficient amount to supply the deficiency.
Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$2,-000,000 and inserting \$3,000,000.

This exhausted ail the amendment which can be offered under the rules, and, although Mr. Bland was on his feet demanding recognition, he was ignored by

Mr. Conger of Iowa said that the time had come when something should be done that should be wise, conservative and judicious, and at the same time liberal, comprehensive and courageous. No measure could be satisfactory to all men or all parts of the country. The bill before the House was not entirely satisfactory to himself, but it was the bill which the majority believed would greatly improve the present status and make a long stride in the direction the government ought to go. He believed in silver, and believed the coun-try should have free coinage at a fixed ratio at the earliest possible day, but it should be reached under conditions that were safe and permanent. This bill was long step toward free coinage. If passed it would pave the way for a succeeding Congress to open the doors, rehabilitate the white metal and clothe her with the dignity now enjoyed by her yellow sister. He spoke of a lobby maintained by mine-owners demanding free coinage of silver immediately. This was not in the interest of bimetallism, but in the interest of a single silver standard. A single silver standard

would Mexicanize this country. Mr. Williams of Illinois spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver. He was opposed to experimenting in regard to silver. Let Congress determine here and now whether the country should continue to use silver as money or not, and if the question were decided in the affirmative let the government coin silver according to the Constitution. He had no doubt that the corn-burners of Kansas, who were in favor of free coinage of silver, would rather ask the aid of Democratic votes than take this ansound measure fresh from the hands of a Republican caucus. He had some curiosity to see whether those members on the other side, who represented constituencies in favor of free coinage, had a greater devotion for their people than for the Secretary of the Treasury and his administration.

He believed that they would stand by the interests of their constituents.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Lauham of Texas opposed it. Pending further debate, the House adjourned.

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 5 .- Arrived: Trave, wanted to call the attention of the country to the fact that the situation was this:

That no amendment was to be offered to the bill except such as might be suggested by the chairman of the committee. He de-

LEGISLATION FORTHE SOUTH

Republicans of the House Caucus on Measures of Interest to That Section.

Bills Which Southern Members Want Passed -No Action Taken on Proposed Federal Election Laws-Tariff Hearings.

They Hold a Caucus and Decide to Act as Unit on Certain Measures.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Mr. McComas's effort in the House to-day to secure consideration to-morrow for the omnibus war claims bill was the first fruit of an important conference of Southern Republicans. The twenty-one Republican members from the Southern States met last night after the party caucus, in the rooms of Mr. Bowden, of Virginia. They decided to act as a unit in calling up the several measures of vital importance to them and their section. Among these was the war claims bill and an educational bill, which is practically the old Blair bill. They also discussed the subject of a federal election law. They all subject of a federal election law. They all favor an election bill of some kind, though none of the bills yet brought forward fully satisfy them. It is their determination to antagonize every bill which bears on its face the stamp of sectionalism. Messrs. Brower and Ewart, of North Carolina, who, next to Mr. McComas, of Maryland, are most earnest in their anxiety for federal supervision, say that while they believe their return to the next Congress is contingent on the passage of such a bill, they want a bill which is honestly intended for the whole country and not only for the South. A bill requiring the signatures of the supervisors of election to the tures of the supervisors of election to the member's certificate of election, and without which the Clerk shall not swear in the member, seems to satisfy them. The conference was called at Speaker Reed's suggestion, and the result, so far as the election law is concerned, was communicated to-night to the party caucus on the federal

Caucus on the Federal Election Bills. WASHINGTON, June 5 .- For the tenth time this session the Republican members of the House were in caucus to-night. The occasion was the pending propositions to enact a federal election law, which have already formed the topics for discussion at two preceeding caucuses. The Lodge and Rowell bills-the former an entire federal election bill, and the latter a measure proposing a wide extension of the supervisory system-were laid before the caucus, and thoroughly discussed. The Southern members generally favored the Lodge bill as a more powerful remedial measure, and it was supported by Messrs. Lodge, McComas, Greenhalge, Henderson of Iowa and Houk. Mr. Rowell made an earnest argument in support of his bill, and was aided in his advocacy by Messrs. Allen of Michigan, Payne and Frank. The drift of opinion among the Western men seemed also to be in favor of the Rowell bill as one not so radical in its nature as the Lodge bill, yet meeting al necessities. Some objection was developed however, to the feature providing for dual returns by election officers and by super visors, which it was feared might interfere seriously with the organization of the

After the discussion had run along for more than two hours, Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania endeavored to secure a test vote, but, on motion of Mr. Frank, this was deferred until next Tuesday night, to which time the caucus adjourned.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Sugar, Iron and Tobacco Men Before th Senate Finance Committee. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- The Chicago su gar men had their inning before the committee on finance to-day, and appeared to ask for an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a rebate upon all sugar held in stock throughout the country when the bill goes into effect. This is what Omaha, Indianapolis and other jobbers have asked. There seemed to be no objection on the part of the committee to this suggestion, and in fact it is considered a very important one as it is likely to be effective in aiding to allay the disturbed condition of business, and the Chicago committee are going home well satisfied with their work.

Your correspondent asked a member of the Senate committee on finance what they were going to do with the sugar schedule. "I do not know," he replied; "we have

not got that far yet, but there is lots o good politics in free sugar this year." It looked this morning as if opening the vesterday has had the effect of bringing down upon the committee hosts of people interested in the tariff bill, who desire to make statements. In consequence of the demands of this class, the committee made no progress to-day in the consideration of the schedules of the bill. Mr. Moen, of the firm of Washburn & Moen, Worcester, Mass., was before the committee for a short time, advocating free steel blooms and a revision of the duty on wire—a reduction on some grades and an increase or

A tremendous pressure is being brough to bear upon the committee to secure change in the paragraph fixing the duty of leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers at \$2 a pound if not stemmed, and \$2.75 a pound if stemmed. The paragraph makes the whole bale of tobacco in which a single leaf suitable for wrappers may be found dutiable at the rates named. There was a delegation of Florida cigar-makers before the committee to-day, urging that this be changed so that only the leaf suitable for wrapper shall be subject to the high rate of duty. It is believed that the committee will report an amendment which, while affording adequate protection to native tobacco-growers, will at the same time enable the manufacturers of Havana cigars in this country to continue their business. which has grown to great proportions. Senator Aldrich says it has been decided to grant no more hearings.

Seeking a Change in the Wool Schedule. COLUMBUS, O., June 5.- The wool-growers held a meeting to-day, with the president and secretary of the national association and president of the Ohio association present. The wool men are not satisfied with the McKinley tariff bill, for the reason that its provisions will, under a recent ruling of udge Butler, of the United States court at Philadelphia, admit clothing wool at a duty imposed on coarse carpet wools. An effort will be made to get the Senate to so amend the bill as to remove all doubt on this point and make plain the clause defining carpet and clothing wools. Judge Lawrence, in a speech, insisted on an amendment that would effectually stop the importation of clothing wool classified as carpet wool. Judge Lawrence and Columbus Delano were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the views of the association on the question.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 5 .- M. W. Smith was to-day appointed postmaster at Greenville, Floyd county, vice M. M. Steele, removed. Attorney-general Miller returned to the city this morning from Indianapolis.

Mrs. Huston, the wife of Treasurer Huston, will soon leave for a short visit to Connersville, and will leave her house in charge of her guest, Mrs. Sellers. Quarters for the Indianapolis Republican Editorial Association has been secured at the Ebbitt. The party is expected here Saturday, the 21st instant.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.

Platform Adopted at Their State Convention -Two Candidate Said to Be Ineligible. MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.-Before adjourning last night the Republican convention adopted a platform indersing the administration of President Harrison and declaring in favor of a protective tariff. An

increase in the coinage of silver is advo-cated, and the "compound" lard bill is de-

cated, and the "compound" lard bill is denounced as an injury to the producer of
cotton-seed. A more liberal system of education is favored, and the passage of a national election law requested.

Two of the nominees of the convention
are ineligible under the Constitution of
Alabama, which prescribes that the Governor must have been a resident of the State
for seven years next preceding his election for seven years next preceding his election, and the Secretary of State must have been a resident five years. Hon. Noble Smithson, of Birmingham, the nominee for Governor, came from Tennessee less than four years ago. James A. Vernon, of Fort Payne, the nominee for Secretary of State, is from Ohio, and has been in Alabama for about eighteen months.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed Renominated. PORTLAND, Me., June 5 .- The Republicans of the First district this afternoon renominated Hon. Thomas B. Reed for Congress, by acclamation.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS HURT

Train on the Ohio River Road Plunges Through a Trestle in West Virginia.

Several Officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Badly Injured, but No One Killed-Deadly Explosion of Oil at Philadelphia.

PLUNGED THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Serious Accident on the Ohio River Road-Several Railway Officials Injured. WHEELING, W. Va., June 5 .- Report reached here to-night of a wreck on the Ohio River railroad, between here and Parkersburg. The train was a special of two cars, filled with Baltimore & Ohio railroad officials, en route to Wheeling. A special train, with surgeons and an Asiociated Press reporter on board, left for the scene as soon as possible. It will impossible to get the details until a very late hour. The train went through a trestle, and the disaster was reported to be appalling, though this was not confirmed as the officials could give no information.

LATER-The wreck occurred at Clarington Station on the Ohio River road. The train was a special, consisting of the private Baltimore & Ohio car "West Virginia," filled with officials of the road, who were en route from Parkersburg to Wheeling. At Clarington Station the car jumped the track and went twenty feet over a trestle, turning upside down. Several of the occupants of the car were badly injured and it was marvelous that nobody was killed outright. The following Baltimore & Ohio officials were injured, it is not known how seriously, and will be brought to this city:

A. J. JOHNSON, civil engineer maintenance of way of the B. & O., badly bruised, and cut on the head, and thigh broken. J. A. L. EGGE, superintendent western division tB. & O., right arm broken, badly cut and bruised all over the body. JOHN MOCK, superintendent of bridges, Ohio

River road, badly hurt.

A. WALTER, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio road, badly hurt. A. J. SHINGLETON, brakeman, badly bruised and ankle sprained. Forter of the car, slightly injured.

EURNED WITH BLAZING OIL,

Tank Steamer Explodes and Thirteen Men Are Injured, Four Probably Fatally. PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon an explosion occured in the tank steamer Hans and Kurt, lying at the Atlantic Oil-refining Company's dock, at Point Breeze. The vessel was ruined, and 800,-000 gallons of oil, together with considerable wharf property, including a brick storage building, were destroyed by the fire which resulted from the explosion. There had been no fire aboard the vessel, and no cause for the explosion is known, unless it be spontaneous combustion.

Joseph H. Quinn. aged thirty-six, a ship-ping clerk, was covered with the burning oil, and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward. Harris Schonholtz, aged thirty-seven, a hoseman of engine No. 4, was overcome by heat and the inhalation of smoke, and is believed to be dying. John Karl Wuent, aged forty-two, the steamer's carpenter, was badly burned, and had his arm dislocated. His condition is serious. Henry Campen, aged forty, badly burned He is in a serious condition. John E. Stoney William Quinn and Henry Spoud, employed about the works, were more or less serious-ly burned by the flying oil. Robert Poetet, cook of the steamer, had both feet burned Samuel Lynn, engineer of No. 1 company, was scalded about the body. James Devine, engineer of No. 11 company, scalded; Wm. Black, foreman engine company No. 1, both hands burned; a seaman named Blaerbon. scalded about the legs; an unknown man burned by oil, making in all thirteen injured, of which Joseph Quinn died, one is dying and the injuries of Campen and Stoney may prove fatal. All of those seriously injured inhaled smoke and the fumes of burning oil, as did some of the less

seriously injured men. The burning steamer was towed away from the wharf and down the river as soon as possible and run aground. Tugs continued o pour water into her for several hours. She is warped out of shape and will have to be rebuilt. The damage is about \$150,000. The steamer was owned in Hamburg.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Graduating Exercises of the Rushville High-School-Teachers Elected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 5.-The sixteenth annual commencement of the Rushville High-school was held at Melodeon Hall to-night. The class consists of three young ladies. Miss Ora Murray, valedictorian, chose "Acts and monuments" for her subject; Miss Maggie Fleehart, "Knowledge, wisdom and power;" Miss Lena Clifford.
"But one chance." The exercises were lengthened by orations by Willie Butler, John Abercrombie and Donald Smith members of the class of 1891. The corps of teachers thus far selected for the next term are Prof. J. Butler, superintendent; Prof. W. H. Masters, principal; Prof. Samuel Abercrombie, assistant principal.

New Indiana Lawyers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., June 5.-At the lawschool commencement, last night, among the thirty-seven graduates were the following: F. L. Gillespie, Farmer City, Ill., and T. H. Wilson, Murphysboro, Ill. The following were from Indiana: Irving E. Ayers Knox; G. W. Carr and J. P. Winters, Val paraiso; John L. Craig, Evansville; L. F. Emerson, South Whitley; Aaron E. Miller, Disko; Wallace L. Wright, Lebanon.

Frankfort High-School,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., June 5.-The commencement exercises of the Frankfor High-school were held at the opera-house. The class of '90 numbers five ladies and two gentlemen, and is above the average in thoroughness.

Railway Station Burued. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., June 5 .- The Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis depot a Thorntown, in this county, was burned together with the water tank and several box-cars, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Several dwelling-houses caught from the fire, but were saved with slight damages.

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, in the matter of the application of the Credit Mobilier for dissolution of its charter, has made a decree that, the requirements of the law having been recognized, dissolution should be allowed. The company was chartered, under Pennsylvania law, in 1859. | couraging reports on the work in their

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

INDIANA SUNDAY - SCHOOLS

Opening of the Twenty-Sixth Convention of the State Union at Richmond.

Dr. Gilbert's Work-Deficit in the Financial Showing-Council of the Christian Union -Young Missionaries for Home Work.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal RICHMOND, Ind., June 5 .- The twentysixth annual convention of the Indiana Sunday-school Union began in the First M. E. Church last night, and the large building was filled to its utmost with delegates from all over the State and townspeople in sympathy with the movement.

The convention was opened by President Nicholson, who announced that the devotional exercises would be conducted by Dr. Hughes and the Rev. Mr. Gillam, of this Hughes and the Rev. Mr. Gillam, of this city. After a short season of prayer and praise the general theme, "United in heart," was discussed by Dr. Isaac M. Hughes, of this city. The address of welcome by the Rev. A. W. Lamport, of this city, was one of those pithy, pointed speeches for which that gentleman is noted. Dr. J. A. Rendthaler, of Indianapolis, was to have had delivered the response to this address, but was unable to be present at last evening's session, and so the Rev. Mr. last evening's session, and so the Rev. Mr. Bell, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Royce, Terre Haute, each replied on behalf of the

After another anthem by the choir, President Nicholson introduced Dr. C. A. Van Anda, of Indianapolis, who delivered the lecture of the evening upon the subject "The Bible and civilization." The lecture was a scholarly effort, the points of it so clear and well defined that they went straight home to the hearts of his audience. and stamped themselves indelibly there. President Nicholson then introduced Dr. Gilbert, the great Sunday-school-worker, who addressed a few remarks to the convention, complimenting it on its size and on the excellent spirit manifested in the great work. Mr. Nicholson then read a telegram of greeting from the Ohio State convention, now in session at Zanesville. To-day devotional services were con-

ducted by the Rev. J. W. Kapp. Dr. Gilbert offered a resolution that committees on nominations, resolutions, finance and enrollment be ordered, and such committees were appointed, as follows: On Nominations-A. S. Riel, Rev. A. H. Dodd-

ridge, Rev. S. W. Duncan, Rev. Charles Tinsley, I. H. C. Royce, Rev. W. R. Jordan, H. B. Lucas, W. W. White, Henry Harold, Mr. Johnson, Jacob McClure, Mrs. M. J. Weaver, Rev. J. H. Jackson, Rev. Seamons, Mrs. Kessler, J. L. Weaver, Mrs. C. B. Jones. On Resolutions—Rev. A. W. Lamport, Rev. J. H. Doddridge, Josiah B. Bogue, James W. Cook, Mrs. Mattie Wright.

On Finance—Charles D. Meigs, fr., Dr. H. C. Tolson, Horace G. Ogden, John Osberne, Josiah Morris, Miss McMurtris, Mrs. J. W. Jones.
On Enrollment—Rev. L. H. Bunyan, Mrs. Dr. Harold, Miss Hannah M. Johnson Chairman Nicholson read the annual report of the executive committee. This showed that headquarters had been opened at 49 Circle street, Indianapolis, and that a neat and comfortable office for the union had been permanently established. The Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., had been employed for nine months as State superintendent and in the discharge of his darks. tendent, and in the discharge of his duties he has traveled 8,750 miles, visited fifty-two counties, held sixteen in-stitutes, organized nine county organizations, and delivered 184 and addresses. During the sixteen months which Dr. Gilbert has devoted to the work in this State (nine months this fiscal year and seven months last), he has organized seventy-nine training classes, in which have been enrolled 3,620 pupils. This work of establishing and building of a teachers' training department is the principal duty to which Dr. Gilbert devotes himself, and the results of his efforts have

been highly gratifying, and has the hearty indorsement of all Sunday-school workers. During the year the International Sunday-school Institute was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, a board of directors chosen, and Dr. Gilbert appointed superintendent. In the prosecution of his duties in this relation the Doctor has visited different States, and the work on this line has opened up with encouragement. During the year Miss Ida E. Anderson, of Indianapolis, was employed as superintendent of primary classes. the Rev. W. W. Bell assistant State superintendent, owing to a want of funds to sustain the work under their supervision, their services had to be dispensed with. Through the effort of the international institute an arrangement has been made by which the Sunday-school statistics will be included in the eleventh census of the United States. now being taken. The executive commit-tee had appointed Timothy Nicholson, of this city, as Indiana's representative on the international executive committee. C. D. Meigs, treasurer, submitted his re-port, which shows the amount on June 6,

1889, to be \$460.80; total receipts during the year, \$2.433.67; total expenditures for the year, \$3,064.01, which leaves a balance due the treasurer of \$169.54. This deficit, to-gether with other liabilities of the State union, makes an aggregate of \$890.25. A resources the report showed that the union has unpaid pledges from sundry persons amounting to \$1,341.15; but the treasurer expresses the opinion that but a very small percentage of this is available, and that it will require at least \$500 to place the State union fully beyond financial liabilities. One-third of the counties of the State had

Dr. Gilbert very ably addressed the con-vention on the subject, "Our State union, its aims, plans and needs," making the points that the great needs are, "fraternity n-gathering and up-building." I. H. Royce, of Terre Haute, followed Dr. Gil bert on the same theme, emphasizing the imperative need of fraternity. C. D. Meigs of Indianapolis; C. E. Lonis, of North In dianapolis; the Rev. Ravenburg, of Liberty, and the Rev. H. H. Grant, of this city. also spoke on the same subject. The convention will close Friday night.

General Council of the Christian Union. special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 5 .- The Gen-

eral Council of the Christian Union of the

United States met pursuant to adjournment, with the Union Chapel Church, near Wesley, Montgomery county, on May 2 and was called to order by the president, Rev. H. J. Duckworth, of Ohio. The con cil then proceeded to the regular busine Committees were appointed on credential rules and order of business, pulpit service, state and wishes of the church, Bible cause, temperance, education, postoffices, obituaries, and several others. Rev. H. J. Duck worth, of Ohio, was re-elected president; Rev. J. W. Mitchell, of Missouri, vice-presi-dent; Rev. Wm. Hill, of Ohio, re-elected secretary, and Rev. J. P. B. Flack, of Missouri, assistant secretary. There were thirty ministers in attendance, from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Texas. Other States were represented by fraternal letters and about fifty lay delegates. The General Council convenes every four years, and is not legislative, but advisory, and will convene the third Wednesday in May,

Consecrated to Home Mission Work. SARATOGA, N. Y., June 5.—At the home General elections for the province of On-tario took place yesterday. The Mowat ad-ministration has been sustained by a large and increased majority.

missionary meeting to-day Rev. A. E. Win-ship, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Burlington, Vt., took up Secretary Kincaid's paper. They indorsed its practical suggestions, and asked the Congregational churches for \$100,000 extra this year. They also advised the holding of a home missionary field day in every church once a year. Most of the afternoon was occupied by en-

1894, at Holt, Ray county, Missouri.

ABSOLUTELY PURE RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

> Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg. Baltimore (d 5:00 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. York.
>
> Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.
>
> Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am.
>
> Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.
>
> Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 a m., 8:25 a m., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.
>
> Leave for Columbus, 5:20 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:00 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm.
Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.
Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DEBING, Assistant General Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED BENELEVALUE PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS

ABRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

llman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.
Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.



hands by these State superintendents: Revs. Leroy Warren, of Michigan; Edward D. Curtis, of Indiana; S. F. Gale, of Flerida; J. H. Morley, of Minnesota; H. C. Simmons, of North Dakota; J. H. Warren, of Cali-

fornia, and C. F. Clappe, of Oregon.

At the closing session, this evening, six graduates from Yale Seminary, this year, who started in a body, and at once, for work in Washington, were present. The "Wash-ington Band," it is called. Some of the men were temporarily in the West last summer, and became imbued with the missionary spirit. After much conversation they asked Secretary Clark to send them to the place where they were most needed, and Washington was the place that seemed to have the greatest claim. They will be located in the southeast corner of the State. Rev. Dr. Meredith addressed the young men in behalf of the executive committee. He said he had no word of pity nor condolence, but one of congratulation, on the work they were to do. Rev. A. H. Clapp made a prayer of consecration, and Rev. Dr. McLean bade them welcome to the Pacific slope. The meeting closed with a farewell hymn, leaving the feeling in the minds of the attendants that it was the best in years.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod. NEW YORK, June 5 .- At the morning seesion of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the report of the committee on order of business was adopted. Rev. J. C. Milligan presented the report of the corporators of the Geneva College, which was referred to the committee on theological seminaries and education. The report of the committee on Sabbath-schools was received. It showed that in the schools there were 14,889 persons, of whom 12,386 were children. The report of the committee on Sabbath-school literature advocated that all the distinctive church organs be united in one weekly. The report was adopted. The report of the committee on foreign missions was read by Dr. Sommerfield. The total receipts for the year were \$18,462.

Holland Christian Reformed Church. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 5 .- The biennial session of the Holland Christian Reformed Church of the United States opened yesterday, the Rev. Foss, of Holland, presiding. Ninety-four clergymen, representing eighty-five congregations scattered throughout the United States from New Jersey to Nebraska, are in attendance. After devotional exercises the convention formally organized by electing the following officers: Rev. L. G. Hulst, of Cold Water, president; Rev. R. T. Kemper, of South Holland, Ill., vice-president; A Kerser, of Muskegon, and John Remersina, of Zeeland, Mich., secretaries. The convention will lest a week tion will last a week.

Northern Baptist Association. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., June 5 .- The Northern Indiana Baptist Association is holding its annual session in this city, with about one hundred delegates present, several of them men of prominence in this denomination. S. C. Doran, of LaPorte, is acting as mod-erator, and Frank Pultz, of this city, as clerk. Much of the time so far has been devoted to devotional exercises, and the in-terest is increasing as the session proceeds. Revs. Hewitt and Ogle, of Indianapolis. delivered, respectively, a sermon and an address last evening. The convention will close this evening.

Young United Brethren Workers. DAYTON, O., June 5 .- The United Brethren Young People's Association of the United States met here to-day, with delegates in attendance from nearly all Northern States. Rev. J. P. Landis, of this city, was elected temporary president, and E. Runkle, of Toledo, Ia., secretary. Bishop Weaver delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by Miss Adella

Heat and Lightning. NEW YORK, June 5.—The average temperature here to-day was 79120, and the highest 920. This evening there has been vivid lightning and high wind, which leveled a fence on Broadway, crushing an unknown man fatally, and which uprooted a tree in Harlem, which in its fall fatally hurt Clark J. L. Bres.